

Benjamin Harrison's Last Work.

An interesting collection of speeches and essays has just been published under the title, "Views of an ex-President; by Benjamin Harrison; being his Addresses and Writings on Subjects of Public Interest since the Close of his Administration as President of the United States." It contains chapters on widely different subjects connected with American history and institutions and with the special occasions on which some of the specebos were delivered. The work was compiled by Mary Lord Harrison.

The first six chapters contain six lec-tures delivered at Stanford University on constitutional history. Like all the other the book, they are clear-cut and lucid in style, conservative in thought, and dignified and careful in treatment. It is well known that ex-President Harrison was one of the ablest constitutional gift of imparting his knowledge in singularly well-chosen and expressive language. He was never what is called a picturesque speaker; he was not epigrammatic or rhetorical; his speeches resemble a plain, solid and well-built wall, without a weak

point anywhere.

The first lecture, which is entitled "The Development of the National Con-stitution," explains not only the aim of the course, but a process of education which is very necessary not only for lawyers but for the American people as a whole; and for this reason the book will be valuable in public libraries and in the homes of book-loving and intelligent people. He says among other things:

"My aim is not so much to make lawyers as to promote a broad and intelligent American citizenship. Our civil institutions are safe only when in the keeping of a generation that loves them; and the love of institutions—however it may be with another sortmust be educated. We guard and keep our treasures; that which is not valued we suffer others to take without resistance.

"It will be my purpose to show you the beauty, strength, and adaptation of the United States and thereby to make your love of other institutions deeper and more intelligent. I will not ask you to love everything that is American, but I will ask you to shun the example of those who love anything for no better reason than that it is not American.

aerican. A study of English history and of "A study of English history and of the English constitution will greatly aid your understanding of our colonial history and of the development of our national and State institutions; but I cannot go very far into that field. The English constitution is not, as you know, like ours, a written instrument, containing a formulated system of fundamental law, of permanent and paramount obligation, apportivining the powers of government and providing particular methods by which amendments may be added. England has no such written document. The word constitution is there used in its wider sense, to indicate a civil system and constitution is there used in its whole sense, to indicate a civil system and order defined partly by writings, as the Magna Charta, but chiefly by long-established usage and recognized precedents. The limitations of the powers of the sovereign and the rights of the people are, however, pretty well defined and vary Sealously guaranted. agh they are without codification We have become so accustomed to a book—to article and section—that we have all but lest the wider and primi book—to article and section—that we have all but lest the wider and primitive meaning of the word 'constitution' as applied to a State. It would be impossible, I suppose, for a convention of the publicists and statesmen of England to codify the English constitution to the acceptance of the Crown and of the Commons. The powers of the Crown, though they now give little trouble in practical administration, are hardly capable of an acceptable definition. The codifiers would be compelled. I suppose, to write that the Prime Minister is appointed by the Crown if they followed the letter; but if they recorded the fact they would write that he is chosen by the majerity in the House of Commons. And if they should attempt to define the method of expressing that choice they would find it impossible to be precise—for the party leader, who must be Prime Minister, is not selected by Prime Minister, is not selected

Prime Minister, is not selected by ballot.

"We have just now an illustration of what I have said. Mr. Gladstone has surrendered the privy seal and his position as Prime Minister in the English Cabinet. Lord Rosebery has been called to take his place. There was no formal vote in the House of Commons. He was pointed out as the most conspicuous and acceptable leader of that party, after Mr. Gladstone, and so was chosen by the Queen. Perhaps she would have preferred, if she had acted with absolute freedom in her choice, to have called Lord Salisbury to be Prime Minister; but the precedents would have been so rudely violated by such a choice that trouble would have ensued for her. Therefore, her choice, in the selection of her Prime Minister is not free. He is chosen, as I have said, rather by the assent—though without formal expression—of the majority party in the House of Commons, and holds his place, as you know, subject to be surrendered whenever a majority in the Commons fails to sustain any measure which he has proposed."

Mr. Harrison then goes on to describe the difference between the problems which confronted the makers of the Republic and those with which the statesmen of England deal. Two or three paragraphs this part of the essays are of especial interest at this time, when the whole country is struggling with the question how to make a homogeneous whole out of diversified elements.

diversified elements.

"Homogeneity is the essential of a true Commonwealth. A common language, common hopes and purposes, and interests are its progenitors. I do not mean that all hopes and purposes and interests, great and small, must run in parallels. If that were the condition the State would be small and its people few. A safe and enduring State is assured when the large dominating hopes, purposes, and interests of its people are common. The struggle between the small local interests of the colonies and the large and enduring benefits of a union was fierce and long, and its light made them blind to all small things; and for the coming day, and its light made them blind to all small things; and for the majority there was the inexorable alternate—a union with national powers, or the speedy resumption of a foreign domination made more cruel by resistance.

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by resistance.

"Some of the influences that made the American citizen should have our attention. And first, I remark, that if a free government is to have stability—endurance—its citizens must give their love and allegiance to institutions, to principles, to constitutions, rather than to leaders. And herein is very largely the explanation of the stability of the American Union, its comparative exemption from domestic insurrections, and its absolute immunity from successful revolutions. Our Spanish-American neighbors on the south are lovers of liberty; they are brave and spirited; but they have not learned to value civil institutions. They follow a cockade rather than a constitution; and the sad result is that revolution succeeds revolution, and their great reasources lie undeveloped. Not so the Anglo-Saxon; for here, men may come and men may go, but they cannot break the fast hold of the citizen upon the estabilished civil status. He follows a man only when the man stands for a cause; and loyally abides the judgment of appointed tribunals. All the conditions that surrounded American colonists tended to strengthen this inherited characteristic. They field from oppressive laws. They came not to creeks, and their creeds to coder, and a sturdy democracy characterized both.

"The religious faith and practices of the people also experies da arrows in

both. \* "The religious faith and practices of the people also exercised a strong in-fluence in developing the American love of institutions, and in freeing men from subserviency to leaders. The paster was given great deference, even

reverence; but only as the expounder of the written Word—the Word and the Unurch were before him and would be after him, and only to them was allegiance given. In the New England colonies this influence was dominant. Christ individualized men and endowed them. He introduced a new standard of valuation. That every man is possessed of an immortal spirit of equal value in the sight of God is a leveling doctrine as well as an elevating one. Caesar was to have the things that were Caesar's, but the limitations were very strict—there were things that could not be rendered to Caesar. The humblest of the king's subjects was a brother to be loved as himself. A king was a servant. The State bore the sword for the defence of innocence. The ruler must answer to the great King. So the divine right of kings became the divine obligation of kings.

Mr. Harrison, in the succeeding lectures sketches the history of the colonies and their relations with the King, and the clearness and precision of the narrative are marveleus. He sums up the critical situation which came to exist between King and colonies as follows:

are marvelous. He sums up the critical situation which came to exist between King and colonies as follows:

"Our forefathers were wise, but very practical men; not mere causists or philosophers. They saw that an admission of the power of the Parliament to tax them involved the destruction of their liberties and the confiscation of their property, and with an alertness and courage that were admirable they resisted. They would not admit the tip of the camel's nose inside the tent. They maintained, with much learning and with convincing force, that the Parliament could not do this or that—and this or that included pretty much every act that affected them injuriously; but they made no schedule of the things Parliament might do. They at once beliefly joined issue with the parliamentary declaration that it was authorized to bind the colonies and people of America in all cases whatsoever. Possibly there were cases in which Parliament might legislate for them in an indirect way, but they would not attempt general definitions; they would deal only with particulars—with the concrete and not with the abstract; they would see the proposed statute and admit or exclude it. Just what the powers of Parliament over the colonies were was a hard question, and is still a hard question for the student of constitutional history. There seems to have been no safe middle ground found between the admission of full powers on the one hand and a total denial of any on the other. Satisfactory English precedents were wanting. That taxes were grants to be freely voted by those who were to pay them, through their representatives, was an established principle. But how far general laws, such as laws regulating navigation and other general interests of the whole Kingdom, might be made for the colonies by the Parliament in which they were not represented was not clear. It turned upon the question, how far the principle that all laws derive their sanction from the cousent of the government in the respective colonies were of continued obligation the

were represented.

"Second, that no later act of 2' cliament had any inherent validity in the colonies, but that the supreme legislative power was vested in the colonial legislature.

tive power was vested in the colonial legislature.

Certainly this is the view of the Declaration of Independence. The debate that preceded the formulation and general adoption of this view was long and heated. Particular acts of Parliament were impeached on narrow grounds; but there was no holding ground short of the full denial of the power of Parliament to legislate for the colonies. The Parliament was not a representative body as to the colonies; and a system which recognized the right of Parliament to legislate for the colonies was not a represent for the colonies was not a represen-tative system of government. A just colonial system that should preserve by suitable limitations the imperial and general powers of Parliament and reconcile them with free institutions in

colonial system that should preserve by suitable limitations the imperial and general powers of Parliament and reconcile them with free institutions in the colonies was not possible to that generation of Englishmen; and a system of parliamentary government withent representation and without agreed limitations was impossible to that generation of Americans.

"It will be noticed that very many of the grievances, catalogued in the Declaration of Independence do not involve questions affecting the constitutional or charter rights of the colonies, but rather had and vindictive administration, and so a violation of natural rights. The English government in the colonies, as administered, subverted the true purposes of government, namely, to secure to the people the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It was not unlawful for the King to refuse his assent to laws, or to prorogue an assentiawing of the public welfare. For the rights or to coerce them into a surrender of them—to punish them for things lawfully done—the executive power was abused. This power was not to be directed by whim or mailce: but, like all other forms of government, for the public welfare. Protection was the condition of allegiance: when the existing Government and incidence when the existing Government and incidence against the town-meeting became a training band:—it only remained that these should meet and war was flagrant."

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After this series of six lectures com lectures and papers on various topics, some delivered as addresses at Stanford and other universities some reprinted from periodicals. The lecture delivered at the University of Michigan entitled "The Status of Annexed Territory and of Its Free Civilized Inhabitants' is interesting both in itself and in connection with the lectures on constitutional history. The stand which Mr. Harrison took on the subject of the government of the Philip-pines and of Porto Rico is well known and there are some forcible expressions of his opinion in this lecture. He says:

"Are the civil rights of the dwellers on the mainland well secured against the insidiousness of greed and ambition while we deny to the island dwellers, who are held to a strict allegiance, the only sure defence that civil rights can have—the guarantees of constitutional law? Burke saw in the absolute powers claimed for Parliament, in the American colonies, danger to the liberties of Parliament itself. As so often quoted, he says:

American colonies, danger to the liberties of Parliament itself. As so often quoted, he says:

"For we are convinced, beyond a doubt, that a system of dependence which leaves no security to the people for any part of their freedom in their own hadds cannot be established in any inferior member of the British Empire without consequently destroying the freedom of that very body in favor of whose boundless pretensions such a scheme is adopted. We know and feel that arbitrary power over distant regions is not within the competence or to be exercised agreeably to the forms or consistently with the spirit of great popular assemblles."

"Are we, in this day of commercial carnival, incapable of being touched by such considerations, either in our fears or our sense of justice? Is it not likely to be true that the moral tone of the Republic—our estimate of constitutional liberty—will be lessened by the creation of a body of civilized people over whom our flag waves as an

emblem of power only? The flag cannot stand for the benevolent policies of an Administration. It stands for more permanent things for things that changing Administrations have no power to change. Is it not in the nature of a mockery to raise the flag in Porto Rico and hid its hopeful people hall it as an emblem of emancipation, while the governor we have sent them reads a proclamation, from the foot of the staff, announcing the absolute power of Congress over them?

"How would the pioneers of the West have regarded a declaration that they were not chizens of the United States, or a duty hald upon furs they sent to the States, or upon the salt and gumpowier sent from the States in exchange, even if a preference of Siper can had been given them over the people of Canada? It is safe to say that no such interpretation of the Constitution or the rights of the people of a Territory will ever be offered to men of American descent.

ed to men of American descent.

"The situation of the Porto Rican people is scarcely less mortifying to us than to them; they owe allegiance, but have no citimenship. I have we not spoiled our career as a delivering mattern? And for what? A gentieman connected with the beet-sugar industry, seeing my objections to the constitutionality of the law, and having a friendly purpose to help me over them, wrote to say that the duty was absolutely needed to protect the beet-sugar industry. While appreciating his friendliness, I felt compelled to say to him that there was a time for considering the advantages and disadvantages of a commercial sert involved in taking over Porto Rico, but that that time had passed, and to intimate to him that the needs of the beet-sugar industry seemed to me to be irrelevant in a constitutional discussion.

"The wise man did not say that

"The wise man did not say that there was a future time for everything; he allowed that the time for dancing might be altogether behind us, and a less pleasant exercise before us. We are hardly likely to acquire any territory that will not come at some cost.

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"That we give back to Porto Rico all of the revenue derived from the customs we levy does not seem to me to soften our dealings with her people. Our fathers were not mollified by the suggestion that the tea and stamp taxes would be expended wholly for the benefit of the colonies. It is to say: We do not need this money; it is only levied to show that your country is no part of the United States, and that you are not citizens of the United States, save at our pleasure. When tribute is levied and immediately returned as a benefaction, its only purpose is to declare and maintain a state of vassalage.

"But I am not sure that the beetsugar objection is not more tenable than snother, and probably more controlling consideration, which ran in this wise: "We see no serious commercial disadvantages, and no threat of disorder, in accepting Porto Rico to be a part of the United States—in that case it seems to be our duty; but we have acquired other islands in the Orient, of large area, populated by a turbulent and rebellious people; and if we do by the Porto Ricans what our sense of justice and of their friendliness prompts us to do, some illogical person will say that we must deal in the same way with the Philippines. And some other person will say that the free intercourse was not given by the law, but by the Constitution.

"I will not give a license to a friend to cut a tree upon my land to feed his winter fire, because my enemy may find in he license a support for his claim that the wood is a common."

The closing paragraphs of this address are especially interesting:

The closing paragraphs of this address re especially interesting: "We are now having it dinned into our cars that expansion is the law of life, and that expansion is not practicable if the Constitution is to go with the flag. Lord Salisbury, some years ago, stated this supposed law of national life. In a recent address Mr. James Bryce says, by way of comment:

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James Bryce says, by way of comment:

"He thinks it like a bleycle, which must fall when it comes to a standstill. It is an awkwa." result of this dectrine that when there is no more room for expansion, and a time must come, perhaps soon, when there will be no more room, the Empire will be gin to decline.

"If Great Britain, with her accepted meibods of territorial growth, finds the problem of growth by expansion increasingly hard, it will be harder for us, for we are fettered by our traditions as to popular rights, at least—if not by our Constitution.

"But expansion is not necessarily of a healthy sort; it may be dropsical. If judgment is passed now, the attempted conquest of the Boer Republics has not increased her loyal population. She has not gained esteem. She has not gained esteem. She has not increased her loyal population. She has created a need for more outlying garrisons—already too numerous. She has strained her military and financial resources, and has had a revelation of the need of larger armies and stronger coast defences at home. The recent appeal of Lord Salisbary at the Lord Mayor's banhome. The recent appeal of Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's

home. The recent appeal of Lord Salishary at the Lord Mayor's banquet for more complete island defences is more significant. Did the South African war furnish a truer measure of the Empire's land strength than the familiar campaigning against haif-savage peoples has done? The old coach, with its power to stand as well as move, may after all be a safer carriage, for the hopes and interests of a great people, than the blevele.

"Some one will say, increasing years and retirement and retrospection have broken yourtouch with practical affairs and left you out of sympathy with the glowing prospects of territorial expansion that row open before us; that it has always been so; the Louisiana and the Alaskan purchases were or posed by some fearful souls. But I have been making no argument against expansion. The recent acquisitions from Spain must present widely different conditions from all previous acquisitions of territory, since it seems to be admitted that they cannot be allowed to become a part of the United States without a loss that overbalances the gain; that we can only safely acquire them upon the condition that we can govern them without any constitutional restraint.

"One who has retired from the ser-

them upon the condition that we can govern them without any constitutional restraint.

"One who has retired from the service, but not from the love of his country, must be pardoned if he finds himself unable to rejoice in the acquisition of lands and forests and mines and commerce at the cost of the abandonment of the old American idea that a Government of absolute powers is an intolerable thing, and under the Constitution of the United States an impossible thing. The view of the Constitution I have suggested will not limit the power of territorial expansion; but it will lead us to limit the use of that power to regions that may safely become a part of the United States, and to peoples whose American citizenship may be allowed. \* \* God forbid that the day should ever come when, in the American mind, the thought of man as a "consumer shall submerge the old American thought of man as a creature of God, endowed with inallenable rights."

Among the other papers are "The Obligations of Wealth," "Some Hindrances to Law Reforms," "Military Instruction in the Schools and Colleges," "A Talk About the Little Ones," "Compulsory Dishonesty," "Abraham Lincoln," "In Behalf of the Red Cross Society," and "Hail Columbia,"

leal with some social or personal ques ion, the geniality and humor of Mr. Har rison's nature come out. He is not epigrammatic; but there are peculiarly happy sentences and sparkling bits of fun here and there; and it is plain that he was one of those men who know how to say the right thing without saying too

An essay quite different from those aiready quoted is the one on education. part of it runs as follows:

part of it runs as follows:

"When the boy is six, or it may be seven years of age, the parents say: It is time we were putting him in school," My dear, deluded friends, he has been in school, since he was eighteen months old; and for the most of that time he was a scholar without opinions and without doubts; he controverted nothing, save only when his physical desires were crossed, and was more alert observing, curious, and retentive than he will be again. Jothing has become commonplace to him, He has acquired his letters—can read a little; but has any grown person ever had a conversation with him? He has been lectured, teased, chaffed, and petted; has had some moral and religious precepts imparted to him. His antics of body and mind have been laughed at; but has any man or woman ever had a conversation with him? He has had, perhaps, governesses and nurses, but never in most cases an adult companion. He may be pert in

some things and ways; but he has a store of things that he hider, and will only uncover to a chum. Every hoy and girl needs an adult chum as na educational force. Consider the case of a boy. He has been brought into a vast workshop; where the most subtle forces and the most intricate mechanisms are humming and whirting; into a vast picture sallery where thousands of canvasen; great and small, are hum; into a great auditorium. into a vast picture sallery where thousands of canvasen, great and small, are hung, into a great auditorium where on many stages clowns and tragedians are acting and reciting. He needs help, for a habit that will influence, les, control, his intellectual life is now beinggasquired. \* \* We note many mental scharacteristics in men. We say this one has a good memory, and this one great reasoning powers; but from a mental standpoint there are in truth only two great classes among mentals the men who give attention and the men who do not.

In the last essay, an address delivered

In the last essay, an address delivered before the Columbia Club, Mr. Harrison says something which may have been intended as a sort of justification of his anti-Administration views. This, with his comment on Roosevelt, is of especial in-terest now. Of Roosevelt he says in an-

other place that the only fault he had to

find with that energetic gentleman was that "he wanted to do away with all the evil in the world between sunrise and

sunset."
Of his own position he says: Of his own position he says:

"The decapitation of the ex-President, when the oath of office has been administered to his successor, would greatly vivify a somewhat tiresome ceremonial. And we may some time solve the newspaper problem, what to do with our ex-Presidents, in that conclusive way. Until then I hope an ex-President may be permitted to live somewhere midway between the house of the gossip and the crypt of the mummy. He will know, perhaps, in an especial way, how to show the highest honor to the Presidential office and the most courteous deference to the President. Upon great questions, howeverespecially upon questions of constitutional law-you want of the exespecially upon questions of constitu-tional law-you must give the ex-Fresident his freedom or the axe, and it is too late to give me the axe."

There is something rather pathetic bout that last sentence. (Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

"Cardigan," by Robert W. Chambers, is another American historical novel, of much the same sort as those with which the market has already been flooded. The most interesting figure in it is Sir William Johnson, guardian of the hero,
Michael Cardigan, and one of the most
remarkable figures of the alphtents of the solutions. tury. The old house in which the scene of the story is mainly laid is still standing. The heroine, Felicity Warren, whose Indian nickname is "Silver Heels," be-cause of her swiftness of foot, is also a

"The Gordon Mystery," by C. Du Mont Parmater, is a detective story dealing with a mysterious erime and equally mysterious case of mistaken identity. There is nothing remarkable in either plot or style, (New York: F. Tennyson Neely Company. \$1.50.)

"Library of Useful Stories." The author gives the history of books and of printing in a brief and interesting way, and the hook contains seventeen well-chosen library specimens of printing. (New York:

D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.)

| Abundant, and grizzly tracks suggested good sport. Come afterneon Mr. Wheeler, with his partner, started out to hag some "lool hems," a species of grey grouse. Duriness caught them some mid trampled in free from wolves, but an ominous and lonesome how here the wolves in that country are were mistalen. The wolves in that country are a leat and heavy Siberian breed, and, being "Library of Useful Stories." The author

bowl from a hill a mile away warned them they a lean mode and been larr.

"El Centiloquio de Santillana" is an American edition of r Spanish classic, which will be interesting to students of that language. The book contains besides the poem of one hundred stanzas, a vocabulary, and a collection of eighty Spanish proverbs with translations. The "Centiloquio" occupies somewhat the same position in the literature of Spain that "Telemachus" does in that of France; and it can be read with comparative ease even by those who know but little Spanish. The present edition is dainly bound and contains portraits of King Alfonso and the Queen Regent. A special edition de luxe of three copies only was issued, one of the volumes being sent to the Queen Regent, one to President McKinley, and one to President Diaz. (Chicago: laird & Lee, \$1.00.)

"No Trespassing" is a book of verses by May Howell Beecher, who seems to be convinced that incubated chickens are proper subjects for the Muse. One of the converse and beavy stherian breed, and, being the death pulling down money, could not be expected to lear man overmench. The men made sic, which will be interesting to study the classic, which will be interesting to study the classic of that language. The book convinced that incubated chickens are proper subjects for the Muse. One of the resident proper subjects for the Muse. One of the tree face of the convinced that incubated chickens are proper subjects for the Muse. One of the tree face of the convinced that incubated chickens are proper subjects for the Muse. One of the missing the subjects are considered to the lower important of the convinced that incubated chickens are proper subjects for the Muse. One of the missing from limb to limb, with such uncomfortable company waiting from limb to limb, with such uncomfortable company waiting from limb to limb, with such uncomfortable company waiting from should be appeared. The ment making cannot ment and heavy stream the season of the cannot make they account to the cannot making can

onvinced that incubated chickens are proper subjects for he Muse. One of the most peculiar poems in the book is en-

I can hear him puring softly, In one of his gittle moods, I'll growl and he'l come to me From out of the tangled woods.

He comes, and I by here panting, Crushed in his ride embrace— With flowing lock half hiding The tears a-dow my face.

It is not quite clear at first whether th speaker is a tiger or a lady, but as tigresses do not have fliwing locks it seem to be the latter. On the other hand ladies do not growl so it seems to be a new version of "The Lady or the Tiger?" If the realer desires any more of this sort of poety it can be found in what the publishersierm "this little book of tyrics and pastral poems." (New York: F. Tennysn: Neely Company, \$1.25.)

"An Idyl of the hine," by Louisa Palmier Myers, is a peullar poem in more than peculiar form It begins in this

way: At Bingen, in themouth of May I chanced to be me gala day.

What object is saved by the jerkiness of placing the last ford of each strophe on the next line thetuthor may some day see fit to explain to the "Ladies" Home Journal" in an articl on "How I Wrote-

The story of the pem is somewhat as follows: An artiess Jerman maid, wan-dering in a beer garen, caught the fringe of her shawl in an Micer's button. (Subsequent developmers lead to the suspicion that it was "acidental done-a-pur

This caused an aquaintance to spring up, which resulted I wanderings of the madchen and the offer "where ivy twines and lizards play." This is the first time in literature that curring has gone on amidst lizards, and would probably not have happened if or of the lizards had "played at hide anseek" on the young lady's neck. Durinone of these expeditions the guileless jir forgot how late it was and staid out a night; but the herewas and staid out a right; but the hero-ine triumphantly exists that they were not "disturbed by impropriety."

would suppose not.

It is not quite cleawhat the conclusion of the story is, budt appears that the chevalier left on "themorning boat," and that was the last offim. (New York; F. Tennyson Neely Copany.)

LITERARY NOTES.

John Pox, ir., will bring out a new book this actumn under the captivating title "Bluegrass and Rhedodendron" with the subtitle "Outdoor Lase in Kentucky." It will have the Scribner Imprint.

"The Roentgen Rays in Medicine and Surgery as an Aaid in Diagnosis and as a Therapeutic Ageht" is the title of a book to be published immediately by the Macmillan Company. The author, Fran-Macmillan Company. The author, Fran-cis H. Williams, M. D., is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technol-ogy, visiting physician at the Boston City Hospital, fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, member of the Associa-tion of American Physicians, and a mem-ber of the American Climatological Asso-ciation. There are about 200 illustrations in the book, which embodies the results the book, which embodies the results the original work that has been carin the book, which emboures the results of the original work that has been carried on by the author during nearly five years, together with a careful study of the already considerable literature of the subject, chiefly that of Germany, France, England, and America.

The publication of Mr. Gelett Burgess poems in the little volume entitled Gage of Youth," which is announced by Small, Maynard & Co., will be quite likely to surprise many people, who, remember-ing "The Purple Cow" and the "Goop" verses, have thought Mr. Burgess' muse to be the singer of the totally absurd.

The frontispiece to Miss Jewett's "Tory lover," which Messrs, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce for September publication, is a rare instance of perfect accord between author and illustrator. The artist, Mrs. Charles H. Woodbury, has caught the author's idea of her heroine, and the result is an exquisite miniature of Miss Mary Hamilton.

With "The Roadmaster's Story-The Spider Water," which will appear in the Spider Water," which will appear in the October number of "McClure's Magazine," Frank H. Spearman completes his series of remarkable railroad stories, Mr. Spearman's book, "Held for Orders: Tales of Railroad Life," which is to be published shortly by McClure, Phillips & Co., is certain to enjoy a large measure of success. E. P. Morris, professor of Latin at Yale

University, contributes to the bicenten-nial publications a volume, published by the Scribners, entitled "On Principles and Methods in Syntax." Frederic Harrison gives us the result of his late visit to America in a book

tract interest to I. K. Friedman's new novel, "By Bread Alone," one of the Sep-tember publications of McClure, Phillips Indian nickname is "Silver Heels," because of her swiftness of foot, is also a ward of Sir William and a playmate of the hero in childhood. Young Cardigan is sent on an expedition to western Pennsylvania, at the time of Colonel Cresap's advent into that region, the object of his mission being to prevent the rising of the Cayugas and other tribes against the settlers, and to keep the Indians, if possible, neutral in the struggle between king and colonies.

The author has chosen interesting material and handled it skillfully; and there are several exciting incidents in the book. It is good reading of its kind. The story ends with a description of the fight at Concord Bridge. (New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.) & Co. It is a story of the steel mills of

"Love-in-a-Mist," send out the following extraordinary story about the author: "Justice to the Woman," by Bernie Bab cock, is, as the title indicates, a problem novel. The heroins is a woman who has been wronged by a soundrel, and the sheen wronged by a soundrel, and the hero is the man who would have married her if the tragedy had not come in the way. The author's ability is not equal to her ambition. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.)

Miscellaneous Books.

"The Story of Books," by Gertrude B. Hawlins, is the latest little volume in the two had joined. Moses signs were fusiently Stories of Usero Stories of Usero Stories in a stream new known as Charlie's River, and altery what strange tome awdidance in the sword. Wide open and unguarded stand our gates, and through them press a wild, a nocties, and through them press a wild, a nocties in additional time lecture at Primeton University, would her factor state fluid them press a wild, a nocties, and through them press a wild, a noc

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The Story of Books," by Gertrude B. Rawlins, is the latest little volume in the thee the two had joined. Mose signs were abundant, and grizzly tracks suggested good sport.

Mr. Wheeler one said that the most violent exercise he ever took was during the next twenty minutes crawling from limb to limb, with such uncomfortable company waiting dinner below and blazing branches and sparks raining from above.

The fire, however, proved a lucky accident, for it brought the campers with their rifles, and the two were rescued. As it turned out they were only a half mile from camp, though they had supposed themselves much farther.

New Books Received.

THE PIRATE PROG AND OTHER TALES. By W. A. Frishle and Bart, Illustrated. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co. GLIMPSES OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSI-TION, 1901. By William H. Lee. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

I Aird & Lee.

TRISTRAM OF BLENT. By Anthony Hope. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., \$1.50.

FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA. By Byron A. Dunn. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., \$1.25.

THE BATTLE INVISIBLE. By Eleanor C. Reed. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., \$1.25. THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE SULTAN OF TUR-KEY. By George Dorys. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MNCOLN IN STORY. By Siias G. Pract. Illustrated, New York: D. Appleton & Co.
HIRSH'S TABLIATED DIGEST OF THE DIVORCE LAWS OF THE UNITED STAES. By
Hugo Hirsh. New York: Funk & Wagnalis
Company. 81.56. BROCKMAN'S MAVERICK. By Joseph N

Illustrated. New York: Quail & Warner \$1.25. \$1.25.

THE RADICAL CROSSROADS. By Murat Halstead. Cincinnati: M. Halstead & Co.

AMATA. By Roger S. G. Boutell. From the German of Richard Voss. Washington: The
Neale Publishing Company. \$1.00.

THE STORY OF BOOKS. By Gertrude Burford
Hawlins. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ton & Co.

WHEN LOVE FLIES OUT O' THE WINDOW,
By Leonard Herrick, New York: D. Appleton
& Co. \$1.00.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN

TROTTING AND PACING IDESE. By Henry T. Coates. Hustrated, Philadelphia. Henry T. Coates & Co. 75 cents. T. Coares & Co. 75 cents.

CARDIGAN. By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated,
New York and London: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

THE WOULDHEGOODS. By E. Neshit. Illustrated.
New York and London: Harper &
Reos. \$1.50.

FLOOD-TIDE. By Sarah P. McLean Greene.
New York and London. Harper & Bros.
\$1.50.

THE RIGHT OF WAY. By Gilbert Parker. Bi-listrated. New York and London, Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

THE GREAT GOD SUCCESS. By John Graham, New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co., \$1,50. One EL CENTILOUGO DE SANTILLANA. With Eighty Proverbs, Selected from the Folklore of the Spanish. Edited by Fernando Stand t the Skinner, A. M. Chicago: Laird & Lee. \$1.00. THE DAYS THAT ARE NO MORE. By Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. Illustrated. New York; The Abbey Press. \$1.00. CURRENT VERSE

The Tryst of the Figurehead.

The greybeard waves have fondled me
In their fierce tenderness;
(the roam the wide seas over, but you'll turn to
port at inst!)
The glad keen winds have held me close
In passionate embrace;
(the these be but a memory when the harbor
bar is past!)

The gulls have been my way fellows.

Familiar friends of old;
('Tis I who went a-wayfaring down highroads of the sea!)

The sly sea-maidens have wreathed me With garlands green and gold—
But what cared I for sea-maid's gift who had all space in fee!

And, oh, but those were free, brave days!

The cloven green below—
The sails that followed where I led along the trackless way—
Before my eyes, cross heaving miles,
The course the ship must go;
(My grees that never failered once for all the stinging spray).

'Twas I who met Dawn unafraid, We two alone in space, With all the east after before, the ship's wake white behind. The sunset lavished all its gold, On my unheeding face-But I felt but my lover's arm and heard the sing ing wind.

But home, drop home; the long rest waits;
The old sails swell and fill.
(Oh, roam the wide seas over, but you'll come to
port at last.)
What fickle winds must soon forget
May waves remember still?
(Oh, these be but a memory when the harbor
bar is past.)

For he who knew the great sea room, The vast of wind and stars,
This narrow workshop's dusky space, the shaving on the stoor;
One with a battered company
Of useless masts and spars—
(And, oh, the mocking glimpse of bay beyond
the open door!)

These still things taunt my dreaming eyes
That all the winds have kissed.
Oh, winds and sea, my heart goes out to meet and
mix with you!
Here 'mid the dust of toiling days,

I hold mine ancient tryst.

Oh, Viking seas, keep faith with me h, gladheart winds, be true!

-Arthur Ketchum in Ainslee's Magazine. Life. Give me the strength and height

Give me the strength and new
Of glorious lifeThe dazzling light,
The straining and the strife,
Love, passion, hope,
In their divinest scope. High winds on mighty seas, Not sheltered bay; The storm that frees Wild torrents, great and gay With sudden power. Not the soft spring-time shower. And if the storm should kill,

The torrent drawn—
So be it still.
Still let me smatch the crown
Life has to give,
And cry, but once, I live!
—Hildegarde Hawthorne, in Harper's Magazine.

Unguarded Gates. Wide open and unguarded stand our gates Named of the four winds—North, South, I West; Portals that lead to an enchanted land

finds her way to Chicago and associates herself with a group of the famous international. In "By Bread Alone" she is located in the factory town of Marvin, where she harangues the ignorant Poles, excites mobs, and lives a life of dire menace to society.

McClure, Phillips & Co. publish this month a new story of Scottish village life, "The House of the Green Shutters," by George Douglas, a writer little known to American readers.

The publishers of Post Wheeler's book, "Love-in-a-Mist," send out the following extraordinary story about the author:

Will send to an enchanted land of either for each of cities, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed, fields of living gold; wast purposed in the fire of either, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed in the fire wast purposed in the fire wast part of either, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed in the fire wast proving seventiles, lords symmits touched with enow, Majestic rivers sæcepting proudly paste fire vers fall slied to an enchanted land of eithes, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed in the fields of teites, forests, fields of living gold; of eithes, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed in the fields of teites, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed in the fields of teites, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed in the fields of teites, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed in the fields of teites, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed in the fields of teites, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed in the fields of teites, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed in the fields of teites, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed in the field of eithes, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed in the field of eithes, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed fields of teits, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed fields of teits, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed fields of teits, forests, fields of living gold; wast purposed fields of teits, forests,

Lift the down-troiden, but with the hand of steer Stay those who to thy sacred portals come To waste the gifts of freedom. Have a care Lest from thy brow the clustered stars be torn And trampled in the dust. For so of old The througing Goth and Vandal trampled Rome, And where the temples of the Carsars stood The lean wolf unmolested made her lair.

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich, 1892.

Dreaming by the dripping river, Lying where the lilies quiver. Longing for the elin End; each hour endless in its drawl. Thrice mad phantasy, to sweeten, Hearing harps acolic beaten. Till an envious life is deepgied where the rich emotions fall.

Thought kale-doscopic driver, ancy fancies like the sunny freckles on a bank of mose; Where the woodland leaf, in turning, Leads the light to eyelds burning, While you think of chasma yawning that she will not let you cross.

Blight, its billows, breathless flinging
O'er a tomb where Love's a-singing
From a space as endless, mapless, changeless as
Eternity;
Drifts to death before the fruity
Note of latte, a birthless beauty
That the houri, hoyden, heartless Enid flaunts
relentiessly.

Hanging heads, Hope's hateful poppies Point to where the lethal drop is empting, tricking, tantalizing worfulness to see its rest.
Rest beneath the rage red clover
Lying safe where all is over,
e where trying, terturing Enid cannot put her
powers to test.

And my soul goes drifting, dipping,
Throned in Love's most gorgeous shipping,
Out upon the murmuring mirror of a passion
sever and grand;
Plunging over ripping shallows,
Sauying into deeper inclows,
Lifting, singing, flitting, swinging as it seeks the
distant land.

So beside the dripping river
Where the wing-white lillies quiver.
Thinking endless thoughts entrancing, doing
deeds in dying dreams;
All my life with her I'm linking
In my fairest fance sinking
To a love that lives by longing, which a glorious
texture weens. terture seems.

-- Charles Oakes Merrill in Leslie's Magazine. Requiem.

The tall trees whisner and bend, The birches flutter and stir, There's gossip abroad in the forest ways And all the leaves confer.

"Bead?" question the listening trees,
"Aye, dead," says the wind to them,
And softly the steadfast pines have begun
The Summer's requirem.
—Arthur Ketchum. The Captive.

Wide is the world and wide the open seas, Yet I who fare from pole to pole, remain A prisoned hunger, pacing ill at case Earth's cage, a torn hope tugging at its chain

Time was when I too mailly did aspire And stormed His bars in some old burst of rage: But lo, my Keeper, with his brands of fire. Hath cowed me quite, and bade me love his NOTES AND QUERIES.

How long since Prince de Oricans and the Count They met August 15, 1897,

How much is the daily cost of the Boer war for England? H. C. H. About \$600,000.

How did the phrase "In a coon's age" originate? In the popular belief that the coon was In bringing forward the balance on a bank pass book, which is the proper ink to use, red or black?

Red is customary. How many men compose the standing armics of Russia and France? A. N. W. Russia's peace establishment consists of 883,146 men, France's of 559,870 men.

How long has electricity been used in treatment of the sick? Since about 180), though its use for years was more experimental than scientific. What is marl?

A form of limestone, or, more specifi-cally, amorphous calcium carbonate mix-ed with more or less of clay and sand. It is valuable as a fertilizer.

Is the number of visitors to the Ruffalo Exposi-tion increasing or otherwise? 2. How many peo-ple vieit the exposition grounds per day at an average?

Increasing. 2 About 70,000. What year was the largest number of hales of cotton grown and what was the number?

J. F. L.

In 1899; 11,225,383 bales, of an average not weight of 487 pounds.

When was President Garfield shot; when did he die? 2. When was Guiteau hanged? R. D. L.

President Garfield was shot on July 1881, and died at Elberon, N. J., on Sep-tember 19 of the same year. 2. Guiteau was hanged on June 30, 1882.

What was the purpose of "The Hague Treaty!"

Who represented the United States in The
Hague Conference?

W. H. K. To prevent, "as far as possible, the re-course to force in international rela-tions." 2 Seth Low, Andrew D. White, Stanford Newel, Capt. William Croster, Capt. A. T. Mahan, and Frederick Holls.

Where can one get information concerning the kind and amount of land open for settlement in New Mexico? R. L. D. At the United States Land Offices of the Territory, which are at Chyton, Los Cruces, Roswell, and Santa Fe. Some 5,000,000 acres in New Mexico are vacant and subject to entry.

Where was Acadia, the scene of Longfellow's It was a French colony that took in the settlements south of the St. Law-rence, and originally included New Brunswick, and part of Maine. The in-habitants of the counties of Kings and Annapolis in Nova Scotla were driven into exile by George II.

What is the calary of the first and second cutenants of United States Navy? J. R. C. The pay—not salary—is \$1,800 a year for lieutenants, and \$1,500 for lieutenants of junior grade. This is for service at sea, or on land beyond seas; the pay for shore duty is \$5 per cent of these amounts.

How large a sum are you compelled to receive legal tender if offered in pennies? I. H. S. The act of February 12, 1873, reads as follows:
"United States currency legal tender:
minor coin (coins of copper, bronze or
copper-nicke). Minor coins are a legal
tender at their nominal value for any
amount not exceeding 25 cents in any one
payment."

What will it cost me to get a trade-mark? H. H. Twenty-five dollars, if you act without aid from an attorney. This you probably an de successfully after securing from the Paient Office its pamphlet of rules relating to trade mark practice. The pamphlet is sent free to applicants.

Why are the Black Hills, of South Dakota, or car there, called "The Bad Lands" W. R. M. Because of the extremely irregular surface of the tract, making setting about in it difficult, and because the region was for years a natural refuse for Shoux Indians in their wars with us. The term bad lands is applied to various localities, and was given by very early French explorers.

After a train gots under headway, does it take as much steam or power to-keep it going at, ay fifty miles an hour-as at five miles an hour, on either level track or up grade? J. R. T. The higher speed takes greater power. Clark's formula puts the resistance per long ton at 8.5 pounds for ten miles per hour, and 22.6 pounds for a fifty-mile speed.

Is a prize offered by any Government or in-dividual for the invention of perpetual motion? 2. Has the rotary steam engine never been brought to commercial use? B. F. B. No: perpetual motion is a proven impossibility. 2. It has been employed in many hundreds of forms, these in many cases commendable for compactness, the case with which the engine could be reversed, and for the direct application of power; but, on the other hand, and usually outweighing these advantages, are the difficulty in employing the steam expansively and leakage.

What is an anarchist? 2. A socialist? M. A. C. A malcontent regarding existing insti-tutions, looking on them as essentially tyrannical, plutocratic, or aristocratic; more especially one who would emiloy violence to destroy the existing order, 2. One who believes in or advocates a theory that aims to secure the reorgani-zation of society and a more equal distri-bution of the products of labor through public collective ownership of land and capital and public collective management of all industries. He does not advocate a community of property.

community of property. In estimating corn yields the Government uses 100 as a basis for its calculations; what does the 100 represent, an average or a perfect crop? And again, what yield per acre in pounds of cetton and bushels of corn, wheat, and oats, does the figure represent?

Neither, but a normal crop, which is better than an average one, and less than one that is perfect or all that a region may be capable of producing. So in such conditions as an extraordinarily fine season, a crop may fairly be reported at over 100. And owing to the different possibilities of different localities, a crop report of 100 means many more bushels in one region than in another.

lief, are admitted to the final home of the blest?

The animals decreed by the Moslems to a title in blest abode of the just are as follows: (1) The dog Kratim, of the Seven Sieepers of Ephesus. The story of the dog is told by Gibbon, who calls it Al-Rakin (the stupid.) (2) Baalam's Ass, which reproached the disobedient prophet. Numbers xxii:25. (3) Solomon's ant, which reproved the siugnard. Proverbs vii.5. (4) Johan's whale. Jonah, ii.70. (5) The ram of Ishmael, caught by the horns and offered in sacrifice instead of Isaac. Genesis xxii:13. (6) The ass on which the Queen of Sheba rode when she visited Solomon. (1) The camel of Saleb, the word Saleb means 'cross,' and the camel of Saleb was marked with the sacred sign. (8) The cuckoo of Belkis, the Queen of Sheba. (2) The ox of Moses, by which he brought a dead man to life. (10) The Al-Borak, "lightning," the animal which conveyed Mahomet to heaven. The ass on which the Saviour rode into Jerusalem is sometimes substituted.

Will you give a short review of the Haymarket

Will you give a short review of the Haymarket riet in Chicago.

On Saturday, May 1, 1888, 40,000 men had struck in Chicago for an eight-hour work day, and by May 3 there was much parading of strikers. This culminated in an attack on the workmen of the McCormiel reaper works, in which shots were exchanged between strikers and police, about a dozen of the former being wounded. Handbills, denouncing this shooting of workmen, and calling for a meeting for Tuesday night in the Old Haymarket, a plaza 2,500 feet by 150 feet, were distributed that night and next day. There gathered some 1,400 men to be harangued by Spies, Parsons, and Fielden. The latter was especially violent, and when the itnor of his remarks was reported to the police station, but 100 yards away, 170 policemen were marched toward the crowd with orders to disperse it. Just as this order was being given a born struck the ground among the police, exploded and the crowd opened fire. Sixty policemen were killed or wounded. Seven of the rioters were in the following August, convicted of murder and sentenced to death, and one was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment.